

KVASNIKOV, V.S., gornyy inzh.

Parameters of mine lifts. Gor. zhur. no.12:38 D '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu gornykh predpriyatiy
zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlennosti i promyshlennosti
nemetallicheskikh iskopayemykh, Leningrad.

(Mine hoisting)

KVASNIKOV, V.S., inzh.

Speed up the creation and introduction of highly productive self-propelled equipment. Gor. zhur. no.1:12-17 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu gornykh predpriyatiy zhelezorudnoy i margantsevoy promyshlennosti i promyshlennosti nemetallicheskih iskopayemykh, Leningrad.
(Mining machinery)

KVASNIKOV, V.S., gornyy inzh.; BOGACHEV, A.F., gornyy inzh.

Accelerate the mechanization of blasting operations in strip mines.
Gor. zhur. no.6:41-44 Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy
gornorudnoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad.

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
COMMON ELEMENTS													COMMON ELEMENTS												
<p><i>CO</i></p> <p>The influence of fallow methods of culture on some physicochemical properties of plant juices from winter grain. V. V. KYARNIKOV. <i>Nauka, Agron. Zhur.</i> 6, 308-70 (1973).—The changes in osmotic pressure and H₂O₂ content of the juices from winter rye and wheat have been followed under conditions of various methods of fallow. The results are summarized as follows: (1) The abs. value of the p_a of juice from winter rye, grown under conditions of various fallows, fluctuates during the entire vegetation period within the limits 6.11-8.60. (2) For winter wheat under similar conditions the p_a varies within the limits 5.21-6.5. (3) The max. change in p_a value was noted in winter wheat from the time of shooting to the time of forming the tube, which amounted to 0.7 to 0.8. (4) Very little change in p_a takes place from the time of tube formation to maturity in either rye or wheat. (5) The p_a of the juices of rye and wheat is lower when grown on cultivated fallows than on clean fallows. (6) The p_a keeps on increasing up to the time of heading, and then it is lowered as the crops reach maturity. (7) The p_a values of the plants—rye and wheat—grown on a clean fallow are about alike. (8) The abs. value of osmotic pressure of the juice in rye grown on various fallows fluctuates during the vegetation period (from the time of tube formation to the milk stage) from 4.12 to 9.07 atms. (9) The osmotic pressure of wheat juice under similar conditions fluctuates from 2.83 to 10.16 atms. (10) The max. change in osmotic pressure in winter wheat is noted in the period between blooming and the milk stage. (11) The osmotic pressure in rye and wheat is higher on cultivated fallows, and during the first half of vegetation period including the stage of heading. (12) The osmotic pressure remains the same in rye juice during the vegetation period up to the milk stage on all fallows, while with wheat it increases on the oats and vetch fallow. (13) The osmotic pressure increases beginning with the spring up to the time of maturity and this cannot be explained by the moisture conditions of the soil. (14) A large amt. of rain might slightly decrease the osmotic pressure. (15) The osmotic pressure of wheat is higher than that of rye during similar stages of growth. This was true even when the soil moisture under the wheat was higher than under the rye.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J. R. Joffe</p>																									
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									
RECORD #1													RECORD #2												
RECORD #3													RECORD #4												

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CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The methods of determining the resistance of the soil aggregates to slaking. V. V. Kvanilkov and A. T. Timofeev, *Podology* (U. S. S. R.) 32: 65-79 (in English 81-1) (1937).—Among the several factors which tend to form stable aggregates the org. colloids, when subjected to drying, are very efficient. The reversibility of the org. colloids is the primary cause of the stability. I. S. Ioffe

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

USSR/Soil Science - Cultivation, Melioration, Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 39039

Author : Kvasnikov, V.V.

Inst : Voronezh Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Problems of Cultural Soil Cultivation in the Light
of Michurin's Agrobiological and Contemporary Agrophysics.

Orig Pub : Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, 26, No 2, 151-158.

Abstract : The influence of plowings with and without moldboard of
Voronezh district's black soils on the yield of different
agricultural crops is discussed in this paper.
Plowing without moldboard produced an increase of 3-5.3
c/ha in the yield of barley, oats and sunflower in compari-
son with that obtained by conventional plowing.
A method of regulating the entry of moisture in the culti-
vated soil at the expense of condensation of vapor by

Card 1/2

USSR/Soil Science - Cultivation, Melioration. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 9, 1958, 39039

creating a compressed seam in the arable stratum is proposed.

This can be done by application of a smooth roller with a subsequent harrowing or by the utilization of a ring-shaped roller.

Card 2/2

- 24 -

KVASNIKOV, V. V.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000928310015-2"

USSR / Cultivated Plants. General Problems

11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34567

Author : Kvasnikov, V. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Principles of the System of Agriculture in the Central Black Earth Belt.

Orig Pub : Vestnik s. kh. nauki, 1957, No 5, 31-40.

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

3-5-35/38

AUTHOR: Rubin, S.S. Professor, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences
TITLE: About the Manual "Agriculture" (Ob uchebnike "Zemledeliye")
PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1957, Nr 5, pp 90-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states his opinion of an agricultural manual called "Zemledeliye" (Agriculture) by A.A. Verbin, A. N. Klechetov, V. V. Kvasnikov, M. G. Chizhevskiy, issued in 1956, by Sel'khozgiz.

He says that it will certainly improve the theoretical and practical training of agricultural specialists, as it meets the requirements of the program of general agriculture. The theoretical level of this work is a very high one and reflects the latest experiences of Soviet and world scientists in the field. There are very good original illustrations. The author states that in this book much material has been gathered and analyzed, in particular, on the structure and water regime of soil, weeds, and the possibility of creating a deep ploughing layer. There are, however, some sections, which the author does not approve. He also criticises the title which should have been "General Agriculture" instead of

Card 1/2

About the Manual "Agriculture"

3-5-35/38

"Agriculture". Some recommendations stated in the book are not founded but in general. The critic says, the manual can be considered valuable and modern, and certainly will be a great help in the agricultural VUZes.

ASSOCIATION: The Uman' Institute of Agriculture (Umanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

KVASHNIKOV, V.V. (Voronezh); KOMAROV, M.I. (Voronezh)

Intensity of carbonic acid liberation in soil when using plows
with and without a moldboard [with summary in English]. Pochvo-
vedenie no.7:47-51 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Gases in soils) (Carbon dioxide) (Plowing)

VERBIN, Akim Akimovich, prof.; KVASNIKOV, V.V., prof.; KLECHETOV, A.N.,
prof., CHIZHEVSKIY, M.G., prof., Primalnichastnye: GOLIKOV, A.F.,
dotsent. GRACHEVA, V.S., red.; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.; FEDO-
TOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Agriculture] Zemledelie. Izd.2, perer.1 dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1958. 429 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra zemledeliya Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii
imeni K.A.Timiryazeva (for Golikov).
(Agriculture)

KVASNIKOV, V.V.

Effect of tillage on the dynamics of compression and expansion
of various layers of the vertical profile and changes of soil
porosity. Pochvovedenie no.10:116-121 0 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Voronzhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Soil physics) (Tillage)

KVASNIKOV, V.V.; MUKHORTOV, Ya.N., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Replacing colter-equipped plows with harrow plows in preparing soil for certain crops following initial deep plowing.
Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz. 24 no.9:10-13 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhoz.nauk (for Kvasnikov).

(Plowing)

KOTOV, P.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, glavnyy red.; ALEKSANDROV, N.P.,
kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KARPENKO, V.P., red.; KYASHNIKOV,
V.V., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; KOROL'KOV, V.I.,
prof., red.; PODGORNIY, P.I., prof., red.; SKACHKOV, I.A.,
kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; ZAPIVAKHIN, A.I., red.; KALASHNIKOVA,
V.S., red.; GUREVICH, M.M., tekhn.red.

[Farm management system in the Central Black Earth Region]
Sistema vedeniya sel'skogo khoziasstva v TSentral'no-chno-
zemnoi polosy. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1961.
470 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni
V.I.Lenina. 2. Zamestitel' direktora Instituta sel'skogo kho-
zyaystva imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva (for Kotov). 3. Direktor filiala
po TSentral'no-chnozemnoy polosy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledova-
tel'skogo instituta ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Aleksandrov).
4. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Kvasnikov). 5. Voronezhskiy zoovetinstitut
(for Korol'kov). 6. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut
(for Podgornyy). 7. Direktor Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
sel'skogo khozyaystva TSentral'no-chnozemnoy polosy imeni V.V.
Dokuchayeva (for Skachkov).

(Central Black Earth Region--Agriculture)

KVASNIKOV, V.V.; CHIKULAYEV, V.P., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Effect of simazine and atrazine on the microflora of leached
Chernozem soils. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.2:1-4 F '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk
imeni Lenina (for Kvasnikov).

KVASNIKOV, V.V. [deceased]; PEROV, N.N., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Biochemical processes in leached Chernozems as related to tillage.
Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.10:1-4 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Kvasnikov).

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>The utilization of regenerated sulfuric acid from acid sludge in the production of alcohol. H. I. Kvasnikov. <i>Microbiology</i> (U. S. S. R.) 8, No. 3-4, 1969. Ref. Zh. 1970, No. 12, 113-14. — The acid regenerated from sludge was substituted for tech. H_2SO_4 in lab. and plant expts. in the Nemeritskii molasses-alc. plant. It was detd. that complete replacement of tech. H_2SO_4 by fortified regenerated 85% acid is possible for the production of alc. for cordial-vodka products and by 65% unfortified acid for the production of tech. alc. W. R. Henn</p>																			
16																			
<p>Mukoyan Tech. Inst. of Food Industry, Kiev Sci.-Res. Sectn,</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

KVASNIKOV, YE. N.

"Antagonizm mikrobov i puti yego prakticheskogo ispol'zovaniya
(Microbial Antagonism and the Ways of Practically Utilizing It,), Tashkent, 1948

CA

16

Bacterial diseases of fortified and dessert wines.
E. L. Kvasnikov (Magarach Inst., Tashkent). *11th All
Soviet Congr. Food Ind. Workers*, Mar., 1949, 34 pp.;
Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R. 10, No. 1, 46-7
(1950).—Various bacterial diseases affecting wines are
morphologico-physiologically described along with pro-
phylactic measures for combating them and establishing
microbiol. control. Biochemistry of wine deterioration
is not discussed.
Harold Outfield

New [information] about the study of wine diseases.

B. I. Krasnikov and P. P. Artyashkina. *Vysokom*

test tubes contg. peptone-glucose (or cabbage ext.) and

15 vol. % BrOH was added a wine (in the amt. of 1-10%

of the nutrient medium) indicating microbiol. disease.

The paraffin-sealed tubes were then kept at 18-23° until

bacterial colonies were developed. These were then iso-

lated and thoroughly studied (during a 3-year period).

The bacteria isolated did not grow when transferred into

fresh grape must. They grew best in a medium prep'd. by

boiling 1 kg. of fresh cabbage in 1 l. of water and adding

to the ext. 20 g. glucose or maltose and 10 g. peptone.

The growth was less intense in the cabbage ext. alone;

it was intensified by the addn. of yeast autolyate. The

metabolic products were mainly lactic acid and volatile org.

acids; some species produced also CO₂ and mannitol. In

the infected wine the titratable acidity increased to 4-9%

lactic acid to 1-4 g./l., and volatile org. acids to 3.7%.

physiol. and interphological studies led to the conclusion

that some new species of the lactic acid bacteria have been

isolated. Temporarily, they are named *Lactobacterium vini*

formis (I). A pH of 4-6 was optimum for effecting the

growth of I; at pH 3.5 the growth was greatly retarded

and at pH 3.3 it ceased completely. An alc. concn. of

20-25% do not inhibit the growth; at this concn. the growth

started after 15-25 days. The higher the alc. concn.

the lower the rate of growth, 24% being inhibitory.

Increasing the concn. of glucose in the nutrient medium

decreased the rate of growth, at 2% glucose the turbidity

appears after 1-3 days, at 40% after 9-14 days, and at

55-60% glucose concn. the growth was totally inhibited.

The presence of tannin in the amt. usually found in wine

had no effect on the growth of I. However, the addn. of

0.75-1 g. tannin/l. decreased the bacterial development.

In the alc.-free medium I could grow at temps. of 6-33°,

the optimum being at 15-25°; in wine I ceased to grow

above 35°. Pasteurization was very effective against I,

at 72° I was killed within 10 min. The effect of sulfization

of musts and wines depended on the species resistance

against SO₂. Some species can grow in musts contg. SO₂

as high as 60-80 mg./l. The presence of alc. in the medium

increased the effect of SO₂; the bacterial growth ceased at

a SO₂ concn. of 90 and 80 mg./l. in must and wine, resp.

B. Wierbicki

1. The yeasts [used] in the wine industry in Central Asia.
 E. I. Syasnikov and V. G. Khrolikova (Agr. Inst., Acad.
 Sci. U.S.S.R.). *Vysokoe Vozrozhdenie S.S.S.R.*
 10, No. 7, 31-5 (1950). More than 10 different strains
 varieties of yeasts have been isolated and studied in Central
 Asia, U.S.S.R. From these, 3 varieties, YIR-3, Rkachieli-
 8, and Saperavi-48, possess very high fermentative proper-
 ties. The alc. fermentation proceeds well, even when the
 SO₂ concn. of must is as high as 450 mg./l. The yeasts
 ferment glucose, fructose, galactose, sucrose, and maltose,
 but not raffinose and lactose. The metabolic products are
 alc., volatile acids, glycerol, and different org. acids. The
 morphological, physiol., and biochem. characteristics of the
 yeasts are given.
 B. Wierbicki

KVASNIKOV, Ye. I.

PA 160T1

USSR/Academy of Sciences
Medicine - Microbiology

May/Jun 50

"Work in the Field of Microbiology Done in the Department of Biological and Agricultural Sciences, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR," Ye. I. Kvasnikov, 3 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XIX, No 3

Briefs development of Academy's Lab of Microbiol and present state of work in three fields into which it has been divided: microbiology of soil, fermentative microorganisms, and antagonism of microorganisms.

160T1

1. KVASNIKOV, Ye. I. and PETRUSHENKO, O.P.
2. USSR (600)
7. "Azotobacter in Irrigated Soils of Uzbekistan with a Grassland System of Crop Rotation", Doklady Akad. Nauk Uz. SSR (Papers of the Acad Sci Uzbek SSR), No. 5, 1951, pp 35-40.
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132, Unclassified.

NIKOV, E.I.

Preventing the lactic acid souring of wine during the
reservoir champagneization. E. I. Kvaralkov, *Vineyard*
Vineyard S.S.S.R. 11, No. 4, 19-18 (1961).—From
the residues that are usually ptd. in the wine reservoir
after the process of champagneization a group of bacteria
was isolated which ferments the grape sugar to lactic acid,
thus affecting the wine quality. The morphological and
biochem. characteristics of the bacteria indicate some
similarities with *Lactobacillus* *buchneri*. The bacteria re-
mained alive after being stored in wine at 12-18° for 8
months; they grew in a medium contg. 10-20% alc. Pre-
ventive treatments of the reservoirs and use of highly
healthy champagne wines.
E. Wierbicki

Time of survival of lactic acid bacteria in different substrates. E. I. Kvatnikov and L. V. Kovaleva (Agr. Inst., Acad. Sci. USSR, S.S.R.). *Vinodelis i Vinogradarstvo* S.S.S.R. 11, No. 3, 24-7(1951).—*Lactobacillus buchneri* (I) (kept in an active state in a liquid medium contg. a cabbage ext., 3% glucose, and 1% peptone, pH 6.0) was transferred into different substrates and the duration of life of I at 18-18° was then detd. On air-dried, sterile, native soil, oak wood, or glass, I survived for 60-70, 8, and 6 days, resp.; when the substrates were moistened the survival time increased 1.5-2 times. In dry dessert wines at pH 3.6, I was killed immediately. In normal dessert wines at pH 4.0, I survived for 50-90 days, at pH 4.2 for 140 days, and at the same pH in dry wines for 7 months. Lowering the temp. 10° increased the survival time 1.5-3 times. In grape must at pH 3.4, I was killed at once. At pH 3.6, I could grow in the must, in a yeast autolyzate-glucose medium, or in a medium contg. the cabbage ext., for 25, 50, and 30 days, resp. The addn. of alc. to the concn. of 15 vol. % stopped the bacterial growth, while the addn. of chalk or raising the pH of the medium to 4.2 prolonged the survival of I approx. 3 times. Thus, by adjusting the acidity of wines to pH 3.4-3.6 by an addn. of tartaric or citric acid the effect of I on the product's quality can be prevented.

U. Wierbicki

KVASNIKOV, E. I.

KVASNIKOV, E. I. "All Union Conference on Microbiology," Vinodelie i Vinogradarstvo
SSSR, vol. 12, no. 1 1952, pp. 56-58. 95.8 V77

SC: SIRA SI 90-53 15 December 1953

KVASNIKOV, YE. I.

Champagne (Wine)

Tasks in champagne production that cannot be postponed. Vin. SSSR 12 No. 9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952, UNCL.

KV. SNIKOV, Ye. I.

Certain principles in selection of microorganisms for industry.
Mikrobiologiya, Moskva 21 no.1:71-76 Jan-Feb 1952. (GLML 22:1)

1. Middle Asiatic Branch of Magarach Institute of Viniculture and
Viticulture and the Institute of Agriculture, Academy of Sciences Uzbek
SSR.

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.

Alcohol resistance of Lactobacillus. Mikrobiologiya, Moskva
21 no. 2:160-165 Mar-Apr 1952. (CML 22:3)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Agricultural
Microbiology, Leningrad.

KVASNIKOV, Ye. I., Misorina, N. Ye.

"Some Rules of Propagation of Microorganism Antagonists of the Intestinal-Typhoid Group of Bacteria in the Soil of Uzbekistan"
Vopr. Krayevoy Patologii AN UzSSR , No 3, 1953, 44-48

Bacterial antagonists of the intestinal typhoid group were examined in more than 1600 samples of soil and it was found that their propagation was related to the latter's being infected by intestinal-typhoid bacterial groups. Strongly antibiotic activity was discovered in soil obtained from underneath human dwellings. and in water flowing through the area. The therapeutic soil from bottom lands of the Syr-Dar'ya is especially antibiotic in its effect. A seasonal change in propagation was observed. (RZhBiol, No 9, May 1955)

SO: Sum-No 787, 12 Jan 56

KVASNIKOV, Ye. I.; SUMNEVICH, M. G.

~~Microbiologia~~
Lactobacillus in epiphytic microflora in plants of central Asia.
Mikrobiologiya, Moskva 22 no.3:267-274 May-June 1953. (CIMI 25:5)

1. Agricultural Institute of the Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR,
Tashkent.

KUZMINOVA, M.L.; KVASHNIKOV, Ye.I.; SEMENOVA, L.V.

Effectiveness of bacterial vaccine in the treatment of children
affected by chronic dysentery. Vop.kraev.pat. no.4:13-17 '54.
(DYSENTERY) (VACCINES) (MLRA 9:12)

KVASNIKOV, E.I.

USSR /Microbiology. Soil Microbiology.

F-3

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35613

Author : Kvasnikov, E.I.; Petrushenko, O.P.

Title : Some Peculiarities of the Influence of "Rishtansk-Bituminous" Oil Products, and Angren Coal Dust on Soil Microorganisms.

Orig Pub: Izv. Akad. nauk UzSSR, 1954, No. 4, 69-77

Abstract: Under the influence of bituminous introduced in a quantity of 5 g. into a Petri dish with an Eshba medium the reproduction of Azotobacter chroococcum (strain AN₉₂) in a pure culture took place more intensively, and a characteristic zone of stimulation was formed. The energy of nitrogen fixation stimulates best of all in a dose of bituminous calculated at 5 T/ga (172% of the control). Pure oil (the same method) has a depressing

Card 1/3

USSR /Microbiology. Soil Microbiology.

F-3

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35613

influence on the development of Azotobacters -- the sterile zone around the introduced oil products extends 3mm. Mazut has a still more depressing action. Coal dust does not retard the development of Azotobacters. A low dose of oil (170 mg. to 100 ml.) insignificantly stimulates nitrogen fixation. A higher dose retards this process. The volatile fraction of the oil can be a source of organic feeding for some soil microorganisms, the nominal-mold fungi and the actinomycetes.

The positive influence of bituminous oil products and coal dust on the development of cotton (in the early stages) in sand is connected, evidently, chiefly with the action of these substances on the microflora of the soil. Field experiments

Card 2/3

USSR /Microbiology. Soil Microbiology.

F-3

Abs Jour: Referat. Zh.-Biol., No. 9, 1957, 35613

showed that the action of bituminous oil products
and coal dust on the microflora is complex. As
a whole the authors regard it as positive.

Card 3/3

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; ZHVACHKINA, A.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.K.

Lactobacillus in the alfalfa rhizosphere. Izv. AN Uz.SSR 3:27-37
'56. (MIRA 12:6)

(Lactobacillus) (Alfalfa)
(Rhizosphere microbiology)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; KONDO, G.F.

Nature of the occurrence of antagonism to yeasts in Lactobacillus.
Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.7:51-55 '56. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva AN UzSSR i Sredneaziatskiy filial
instituta "Magarach". Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR Ye. I. Kerevinym.
(Bacterial antagonism) (Lactobacillus) (Yeasts)

KVASNIKOV, E. I.
USSR / Microbiology. Antibiotics and Symbiosis. Antibiotics F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 612

Author : Kvasnikov, E.I., Kondo, G.F.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Penetration of Lactic Acid Bacteria into Yeast Cells

Orig Pub : Vinodelie i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1956, No 8, 5-7

Abstract : *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus* Rkatsiteli-6 and *Lactobacterium buchneri* (strain 114₂) were simultaneously planted on grape must (Rkatsiteli graph) with and without the addition of a yeast autolysate (20 mg/l amino nitrogen). Only yeast developed in the medium at pH 3. Both organisms developed well in both media variants at pH 4.5 - 6.0, but in the absence of autolysate at pH 6, a predominance of bacteria over yeast is noted. At such time the bacteria adhered to the surface of yeast cells; this manifestation was especially marked when bacteria which were previously cultivated with yeast for 3 years were used for the experiment; the bacteria often embedded themselves into the disintegrated yeast cells. When

Card : 1/2

- USSR / Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis. Antibiotics

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 612

other media are utilized, namely: starvation-- water, a 2% or 20% aqueous glucose; an aqueous solution of a yeast autolysate to pH 3.5-3.8 without acidification, it was established that bacteria in all acidified media do not adhere to yeast cells. Adhesion is observed best in water at pH 6.9 and in media providing only a carbohydrate or nitrogen nutrient at a pH above 4.0 and especially at pH 5.0 - 6.0. Under these conditions even after 20-30 minutes the beginning of adhesion of bacteria to yeast is noted. Later dead yeast cells appear which are filled by bacteria inside. The authors did not observe any active penetration of bacteria into yeast cells.

Card : 2/2

COUNTRY	: USSR	
CATEGORY	: Soil Science. Soil Biology.	J
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 4, 1959, No. 15384	
AUTHOR	: Krasnikov, Ye.I.	
INSTR.	: AN Uzbek SSR	
TITLE	: Interrelations of the Halosphaera in Water and Adhesion of the Cotton Plant and Alfalfa.	
ORIG. PUB.	: V sb.: Materialy Mezhrasp. soveshchaniya po koordinatsii nauchno-issled. rabot po	
ABSTRACT	: In the report: Data of Inter-Republic Conference on Coordination of Scientific Investigations on Cotton Planting, 1957. Tashkent, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR, 1957, 151 - 156.	

* Khlepkovodstvu, 1957, 8. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1957, 151-156

Card: 1/1

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; PETRUSHENKO, O.P.

Effect of radioactive phosphorus on the various microbiological
processes in the soil. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.1:55-58 '57.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom
AN UzSSR S.S. Sadykovym.

(Phosphorus--Isotopes)

(Soil biology)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.K.

Some features of the behavior of lactic acid bacteria in the soil
and plant rhizosphere. Uzb.biol.zhur. no.1:75-85 '58.

(Lactic acid bacteria) (Soils--Bacteriology) (MIRA 11:12)

KVASHNIKOV, Ye.I.; ANDRUSENKO, M.Ya.

Resistance of lactic acid bacteria to ethyl alcohol and its
aqueous solutions. Uzb.biol.zhur. no.3:49-55 '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.

(Lactic acid bacteria) (Ethyl alcohol)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; ANDRUSENKO, M.Ya.

Characteristics of the effect of the homologous series of monoatomic alcohols on lactic acid bacteria. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.8:49-53 '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR
S.S. Kanashom.

(Lactic acid bacteria) (Alcohols)

KVASNIKOV, Ye. I., Doc Biol Sci -- (diss) "Biology of lactobacillic bacteria." Moscow, (Publisher: Academy of Sciences USSR, 1960. 39 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Microbiology); 200 copies; free; list of authors' work at end of text; (KL, 25-60, 128)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; GRINEVICH, A.G.; PANTYUKHINA, Ye.A.

Some characteristics of changes in the properties of lactic acid bacteria due to the action of gamma rays emitted by radioactive Co^{60} . Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.10:82-88 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR.
(LACTIC ACID BACTERIA) (GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KVASNIKOV, Ye. I.[Kvasnikov, YE. I.]

Basic principles of the regulation of microbiological processes
in the ensilage of fodders. Mikrobiol. zhur. 24 no.1:57-60 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(ENSILAGE)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I.; SLYUSARENKO, T.P.

Lactic acid bacteria. Report No.1: Lactic acid bacteria on sugar beets, intermediate products and molasses from sugar manufacture. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.1:43-46 '64.

Lactic acid bacteria. Report No.2: Lactic acid bacteria in alcohol manufacture from molasses. Ibid.:46-51 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR i Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

KVASNIKOV, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; KONDO, Galina Frolovna; PIDOPLICHKA, N.M., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; UNGURYAN, P.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki Moldavskoy SSR, retsenzent; VESELOV, I.Ya., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; PRITYKINA, L.A., red.

[Lactic acid bacteria of wine and the fundamentals of the regulation of their activity] Molochnokislye bakterii vina i osnovy regulirovaniia ikh zhiznedeiatel'nosti. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1964. 44 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukr.SSR (for Pidoplichka).
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Unguryan).

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnykov, IE.I.]; BERNSTEIN, A.F.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.A.
[Vasyl'ieva, Z.A.]; SUKHOV, V.V.

Use of lactic acid bacteria for the biological preservation
of pulp. Mikrobiol. zhur. 25 no.6:54-58'63 (MIRA 17:7)

KARPENKO, M.K.; KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnikov, YE.I.]; BURAKOVA, A.A.

Respiration and oxidative phosphorylation in homo- and heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.3:6-13 '67.
(NINA 1845)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnykov, IE.I.]; LIPSHITS, V.V. [Lipshyts', V.V.]

A conference of the Republic on the problem "Physiology and biochemistry of micro-organisms." Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.5:94-96 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnykov, Ye.I.]; ISAKOVA, D.M.; NEUTCHENKO, O.G.

All-Union Conference on the Biosynthesis of Amino Acids, Vitamins
and Bacterial Biomass. Mikrobiol.zhur. 26 no.6:71-74 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnikov, YE.I.]; TEVELEVICH, M.B. [Tevelevych, M.B.]

Development of lactic acid bacteria in the rhizosphere of some plants. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.2:40-44 '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR.

KARPENKO. M.K.; KVASNIKOV. Ye.I. [Kvasnikov, I.E.I.]; BURAKOVA, A.A.

Dehydrogenase and aldolase activity of homo- and heterofermentative
lactic acid bacteria. Mikrobiol.zhur. 26 no.4:37-41 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

KVASNIKOV, Ye.I. [Kvasnykov, IE.I.]; TEVILEVICH, M.B. [Tevilevych, M.B.];
SLYUSARENKO, T.P.

New stimulant of the reproduction of baker's yeast cultivated on sugar
beet molasses. Mikrobiol. zhur. 26 no.5:3-8 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

KVASNIROV, Ye.I.; LAVRENT'YEV, G.I.; SIYUSARENKO, T.P.

Res antibiotics, active against lactic acid bacteria, causative agents of infections in distilling industries. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 2 no.4444-449 J1-2g '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

2. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR i Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskij institut.

L 46295-66 ENT(m)/T/EWP(j) LJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AR6019465 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/002/S073/S073

AUTHOR: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Zverev, A. N.

TITLE: Effect of temperature on strength and deformation properties of certain construction plastics

SOURCE: Ref zh. khim, Part II, Abs. 2S504

REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruksiy. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta., L., 1965, 170-175

TOPIC TAGS: glass fiber, glass textolite, laminated material, plastic strength, tensile strength, deformation, compressive stress, mechanical stress, thermal stress

ABSTRACT: Three types of construction plastics were subjected to tests under uniaxial stress and compression under conditions of short term exposure to reduced and elevated temperatures from -50 to +90°: glass fiber anisotropic material SVAM with 1:1 and 1:5 anisotropy based on binder ED-6 modified with bakelite lacquer; glass textolite based on polyester binder PN-1 and TU-16/13 brand cloth; and, wood laminate plastic DSP-By with phenol binder. It was shown that there is a nearly linear relationship between temperature and the strength of the glass

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L 46295-66

ACC NR: AR6019465

reinforced plastics under stress and compression (glass textolite based on PN-1 binder is an exception). The stability of the mechanical indices of glass reinforced plastics at different temperatures depends more on the kind of binder than on the type of filler. V. Privalko.
/Translation of abstract/.

SUB CODE: 11,20

Card 2/2 afa

L 46724-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AR6016967 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/024/S071/S072
WW/EM/RM
AUTHOR: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Dolganov, G. M.
TITLE: Concerning a method of testing fiberglass for fatigue upon
repeated impact
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 245486
REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruksiy. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii.
Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta. L. 1965, 186-188
TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, polyester plastic, impact stress, tensile stress,
material deformation
ABSTRACT: To study fiberglasses for repeated impact bending, samples of
glass textolite laminates (cloth T on polyester resin) measuring 9 x 15
x 120 mm were tested on an impact tester for the dynamic impact bending
test and tensile test DSV0. Frequency of impact 450 - 600 impacts/min.
Curves showing the functional relationship between sample deformation
(bending) and the number of cycles were obtained. V. Privalkov.
/Translation of abstract/.
SUB CODE: 11, 20
Card 1/12

L 36075-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM
 ACC NR: AR 6012432 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/65/000/020/S058/S058

AUTHORS: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Sannikov, Yu. D. 42
 B

TITLE: Properties of SVAM glass fiber reinforced plastic (1:1) during mechanical vibration 15

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 20S417

REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruktsii. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta. L., 1965, 161-164

TOPIC TAGS: reinforced plastic, epoxy phenol, ~~fiber glass~~, absorption coefficient, glass fiber/ SVAM glass fiber

ABSTRACT: Tests of oriented glass-fiber reinforced plastic SVAM (1:1) with the E-2000 epoxyphenol binder (23% by weight) and a 13μ glass fiber/diameter have shown that the absorption coefficient for SVAM, as well as for other materials, is a function of stress. The tendency to an increased absorption coefficient with increased free-oscillation frequency is present. The elasticity increases as the the frequency of the conslusive modulus increases. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

LS

Card 1/1

L 33536-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/I/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/EM/RM

ACC NR: AR6016479

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/012/V099/V099

AUTHOR: Kvasnikov, Ye. N.; Dolganov, G. M.

TITLE: Multiple impact fatigue testing of glass-reinforced plastics

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12V851

REF SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. konstruksii. Dokl. k XXIII Nauchn. konferentsii. Leningr. inzh.-stroit. in-ta, L., 1965. 186-188

TOPIC TAGS: glass, reinforced plastic, fatigue test, impact test, bend test, *PLASTIC DEFORMATION*

ABSTRACT: Specimens of sheets of glass-reinforced plastics (cloth with a polyester resin base), measuring 9 x 15 x 120 mm, were subjected to multiple impact fatigue bend tests on a ram-impact machine. The impact frequency was 450—600 per min. Curves have been obtained for the dependence of (bending) deformation on the number of cycles. [Translation of author's abstract.]

[AM]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

S/081/62/000/001/046/067
B158/B101

AUTHORS: Khodzhayev, G., Zemlinskiy, E. Ye., Chernov, M. F.,
Kvasnikova, K. A., Kul'metov, A., Tsapenko, M. N., Usmanova,
D. A.

TITLE: Petroleum from fields in Southern Alamyshik

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, No. 1, 1962, 439-440,
abstract 1M79 (Uzb. khim. zh., no. 1, 1961, 55-64)

TEXT: Uzbekian petroleum from the field mentioned have low sulfur content, are resinous, have a paraffin base and have a composition approaching that of petroleum from paleogenic and neogenic beds in the same field. The average clear fraction content is 35%, this boils at up to 300°C; the gas oil fraction (300-400°C) is 11-12%, light oils (400-460°C) 13% and asphalt (>460°C) 33.5%. The oils obtained are of low viscosity and require deparaffination. The solid paraffin yield (on petroleum) from fractions up to 460°C is \leq 5.1%, and in the individual narrow fractions

Card 1/2

Petroleums from fields in...

S/081/62/000/001/046/067
B158/B101

up to 20-21%. The paraffin is medium fusible. The total solid paraffin content is 10%. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]



Card 2/2

GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.G.; KVASNIKOVA, L.N.

Reception of ionizing radiation by the body. Med. rad. 8 no.6:
85-91 Je '63. (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042699

S/0000/63/000/000/0333/0339

AUTHOR: Lebedinskiy, A. V.; Arlashchenko, N. I.; Bokhov, B. B.; Grigor'yev, Yu.G.;
Kvasnikova, L. N.; Farber, Yu. V.

TITLE: The importance of the vestibular analyzer in the selection and training
of cosmonauts

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy
konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 333-339

TOPIC TAGS: rotating chamber, tilt table, rotation effect, man, Coriolis accelera-
tion

ABSTRACT: One of the main criteria upon which the system of cosmonaut selection
should be based is the evaluation of the vestibular analyzer. The evaluation of
other systems (i. e., the visual analyzer, the retina and muscles of the eye, and
interoceptors) which enable a cosmonaut to orient himself in space should be of
almost equal importance in the selection program. Experience has shown that a

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042699

disruption of information concerning the position or the movement of the body can lead to vegetative disorders. This consideration led to studies of the analyzer systems of each of the cosmonauts, the interaction between analyzer systems, and the condition of vegetative functions during unusual interaction between analyzers (such as the conditions which arise during space flight). The special conditions arising during space flight are limitation of afferentation in a weightless state and the presence of unusual stimulation (vibration, noise, etc.). The differentiated study of the vestibular analyzer should include determination of the threshold sensitivity of the semicircular canals to an adequate stimulus, determination of a reactivity curve during application of angular accelerations of various magnitudes, determination of adaptive abilities to the action of angular acceleration, and tests with Coriolis acceleration. The research on threshold sensitivity of the semicircular canals to adequate stimuli was performed for both positive and negative acceleration. Research performed on fifty healthy persons indicated that the scope of variation of threshold sensitivity is not great. It varies from 0.1 to 0.50 per sec² (20 second action of acceleration) for positive accelerations, and 1.5 to 50 per second (for a stop stimulus of 0.15 seconds) for negative accelerations. However, various outside stimuli and physical conditions of the environment can greatly affect the thresholds of vestibular sensitivity. The data

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042699

obtained indicate that the study of vestibular thresholds will be very helpful in the early detection of hidden disturbances in the activity of the analyzer which cannot be detected easily by other means. The most common forms of investigating the functions of the semicircular canals are various rotational tests. Current trends indicate that testing in the near future will be based on methods of minimal stimulation and successive rotations of increasing intensity. Evaluation will have to be based on methods which lend themselves to quantitative analysis. Numerous experiments have shown that training consisting of the systematic stimulation of the vestibular mechanism with the aid of various exercises and rotational tests increases the vestibular stability of the subjects. The speed with which adaptation takes place varies with each individual. This results in the problem of developing a test for the objective evaluation of the degree of adaptation. Tests based on registration of nystagmus are inadequate because they fail to take into account the vegetative complex. Apparently, the real picture of adaptive qualities of the vestibular analyzer can only be obtained from a summary evaluation involving vestibular-vegetative, vestibular-somatic, and sensory reactions arising in response to repeated stimulations. Laboratory studies are currently being conducted in this area. The use of Coriolis accelerations as a test has as its purpose the study of the summary reaction which arises in labyrinth recept-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042699

ors in response to stimulation obtained during the combined action of angular and linear accelerations. Laboratory tests with the periodic application of Coriolis accelerations accompanied by slow rotation have indicated that even a short rotation leads to a disruption of walking, to a change in skin temperature, and to a change in the pulse frequency. At the same time, a lowering of the threshold of sensitivity to Coriolis accelerations was noted without the threshold to angular acceleration being affected. A very interesting interrelationship exists between the vestibular and optical analyzers. Laboratory experiments have confirmed that stimulation of the retina has an inhibiting effect on the vestibular analyzer. Tests have indicated that the result of interaction between the optical and the vestibular stimuli is determined by the functional condition of the vestibular analyzer. It became apparent that if the excitability of the vestibular analyzer was increased by radioactivity, inhibition of spontaneously arising nystagmus by optical stimulation of the retina became more distinct. The level of excitability of the vestibular analyzer was achieved by means of radioactive tars.

ASSOCIATION: none

Gord

4/5

Summary: 27 Sept 62

L 08266-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m) SCTR DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036483

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0039/0039

AUTHOR: Arlashchenko, N. I.; Suslova, L. N.; Kvasnikova, L. N.

ORG: none

45
B+1

TITLE: Materials on pharmacological protection of the vestibular analyzer during exposure to radiation [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 39

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, space pharmacology, vestibular analyzer, cosmic radiation, biologic effect, nystagmus, radiation tolerance

ABSTRACT: The importance of protecting the vestibular analyzer from adverse spaceflight effects can scarcely be overemphasized, since impaired vestibular function can prevent the successful completion of a spaceflight program. Development of methods for quantitative estimation of vestibular function made it possible to find discrepancies in vestibular reactions after various types of radiation influence on the animal organism. Deviations from the norm in vestibulograms were expressed in lowered labyrinth sensitivity to an adequate stimulus, and in decreased vestibular reactivity. Experiments were conducted to study the nystagmic reaction and the vestib-

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L 08266-67

ACC NR: AT6036483

ular-autonomic respiratory reaction of healthy and irradiated rabbits after the introduction of a prophylactic mixture of vitamins and amino-acids, and Aminazine (which prevents the occurrence of initial radiation reactions). The preparations used not only increased vestibular tolerance in response to an adequate stimulus, but also promoted more rapid normalization of vestibular reactions in response to ionizing radiation. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2 *egh*

GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.G.; ANDREYEVA, M.P.; KVASNIKOVA, L.N.; PIMENOVA, T.M.;
CHUFIRINA, Z.K.

Effective use of roentgenography. Med.rad. 4 no.6:3-15
Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(ROENTGENOGRAPHY,
review (Rus))

ZARETSKAYA, Yu.M., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; ANDREYEVA, M.P.; KVASNIKOVA, L.N.; SIMKINA, S.A.

Transplantation of the bone marrow in radiation injuries; survey of the literature. Vest.AMN SSSR 15 no.2:63-72 '60.

(MIRA 14:6)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)

(MARROW—TRANSPLANTATION)

AUTHOR KVASNITSKAYA, A.N., MERTENS, E.B., MISELYUK, E.C., PA - 2530
SKOPENKO, A.I.

TITLE: Germanium Point Triodes with Low Lifetime of Minority Carriers.
 (Tochechnyye triody iz germaniya s malym vremenem zhizni nos-
 novnykh nositeley toka, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz., 1957, Vol 27, Nr 3, pp 437 - 440 (U.S.S.R.)
 Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: Investigations for the development of Germanium point triodes
 which are suited for fast acting impulse-schemes are described.
 The duration t_c of the process (reduction of the collector-
 current after the end of the impulse of the emitter current from
 the value which corresponds to the saturation state, to the
 value corresponding to the final state of the triod) can by a
 manyfold exceed the duration t_a of the process of the increase
 of the collector current up to the value corresponding up to the
 state of saturation. The factors which influence t_c were determin-
 ed in order to find ways for the reduction of t_c , the relations
 between t_c and t_a were investigated, as well as other relations
 between factors which influence the frequency characteristics
 and the actual life of the unreal (minority) current carriers
 τ_{eff} . Life was measured by means of the photoelectric method.

Card 1/2 The samples were of n-germanium with the specific resistance

PA - 2530

Germanium Point Triodes with Low Lifetime of Minority Carriers.
of 2 - 4 Ohm.cm and τ_{eff} of from $\geq 10 \div 15$ to $\leq 0,3 \div 0,5$ sec.

The measurements were carried out in an impulse- scheme of the amplifier with earthed triode-basis in the case of small and in the case of great injection-levels. The process of decrease of the collector-current is in these two cases determined by various physical factors. Whereas t_c in the case of small

injection-levels is chiefly determined by the scattering of the times of flight and in the case of small l (distance between emitter and collector) practically does not depend on the quantity τ_{eff} in the germanium, t_c in the case of great injection-levels is essentially determined by τ_{eff} and i_e (emitter current) and

depends only to a very small extent on l . Analogous results were obtained in the case of measurements in the impulse amplifier with an earthed emitter of the triode. The characteristic data for this case are shown in a table. (2 illustrations and 1 table) Institute for Physics of the Academy of Science of the USSR, Kiev

ASSOCIATION:

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

17.7.1956

Library of Congress

SURZHIN, O.N.; ~~KVASHINSKIY, A.A.~~

Secure the efficacy of standards. Standartizatsia 24 no.10:45-46
O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Novosibirskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im.A.N.Kuz'mina.
(Standards, Engineering)

KVASNITSKIY, A. V. .

Kvasnitskiy, A. V. "Experience in the transplantation of egg cells from one animal to another", Sov. zootekhnika, 1949, No. 1, p. 77-86.

S O: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

KVASNITSKIY, A.V. I MAN'KOVSKAYA, M.N.

25137 KVASNITSKIY, A.V. I MAN'KOVSKAYA, M.N. Eksperimental'nye Dannye Po
Peresadke Oplodotvorenykh Yaitsekletok Na Krolikakhyestestvoznanie V Shkole,
1949, No.4, S. 50-52

So: Letopis' No. 10 1949

KVASNITSKIY, A.V.

KVASNITSKIY, A. V. I MAN'KOVSKAYA, M. N.
36368 O "Vege-tativnoy" Gibrizatsii v Zhivotnovodstve. Priroda, 1949,
No. 11, S. 39-45

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal' nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

KVASNITSKIY, A. V.

New methods in the physiology of animal reproduction; transplantation of
ovocytes.

Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1950. 102 p. (51-16170)

QP251.K94

KVASNITSKIY, A.B.

Problems in the physiology of digestion in swine. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry
1951. 230p.

BH

ATK

Technique of uterine fistula in the pig. A. V. Krasnitsky. *J. Physiol., USSR*, 1961, 97, 244-247. — A method is described for preparation of a uterine fistula in the pig. D. H. SMYTH.

KVASNITSKIY, A. V.

N/5
727
.K92

Primeneniye ucheniya I. P. Pavlova v zhiivotnovodstve (Application Of
I. P. Pavlov's Teaching In Stockbreeding, By) A. V. Kvasnitskiy (1)
V. A. Konyukhova. Kiyev, Akademkniga Ukrainskoy SSR, 1954.

181 p. illus., ports.

Bibliographical footnotes.

At head of title: Institut Fiziologii.

KVASNITS'KIY, O.V.

New method for making a fistula of the parotid gland in farm animals. Fiziol.zhur. (Ukr.) 1 no.1:120-123 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni akademika O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk USSR.

(PAROTID GLANDS—SURGERY) (FISTULA)

KVASNITSKIY, A. V. Dr.

"The Generative Function of the Ovaries and the Fertility of Farm Animals," a paper given at the 3rd International Conference on Animal Reproduction, Cambridge, 25-30 June 1956

COUNTRY : USSR Q
CATEGORY : Farm Animals. Swine
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 13, 1958, No. 59577
AUTHOR : Kvasnitskiy, A. V.
INST. :
TITLE : Equipment and Technique in the Obtaining of
Semen of Boars
ORIG. PUB. : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No 9, 98-104
ABSTRACT : A new artificial vagina for swine, equipped
with a thermometer and thermoregulator, con-
nected with a manometer, was devised by the
author.

CARD: 1/1

Q - 61

KVASNITS'KIY, O.V.

Study of the higher nervous activity in farm animals in the
Ukraine [with summary in English]. *Fiziol.zhur.[Ukr.]* 3 no.5:
108-114 S-0 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O.Bogomol'tsa Akademii nauk URSR,
laboratoriya fiziologii sil'skogospodars'kikh tvarin.
(VETERINARY PHYSIOLOGY) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

KVASNITSKIY, O.V. [Kvasnits'kyi, O.V.], akademik

In the Laboratory of Animal Physiology. Nauka i zhyttia 7 no.6:25-27
Je '57. (MIRA 12:10)

1.AN USSR i Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk,
zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
zhivotnykh, Poltava.

(Poltava--Physiological laboratories)
(Stock and stockbreeding)

KVASNITSKIY, O.V. [KVASNITS'KYI, O.V.], KONYUKHOVA, V.O.

Instrument for quantitative estimation and kymographic recording
of salivary discharge in animals. [with summary in English].
Fiziol.shur. [Ukr.] 4 no.3:428-431 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Poltava'ska sil'skogospodars'ka doslidna stantsiya, laboratoriya
fiziologii sil'skogospodars'kikh tvarin.
(SALIVA)
(PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

KVASHITSKIY, A.V., KONYUKHOVA, V.A.

~~Apparatus~~ apparatus for a quantitative count and kymographic registration of
salivary secretion in animals. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.6:590-592 Ja '58
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhiivotnykh Gosudar-
stvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii, Pltava.

(SALIVARY GLANDS, physiology,

secretion, appar. for quantitative & kymographic regist-
ration in animals (Rus))

KVASHNITSKIY, A.V., KONYUKHOVA, V.A.

Apparatus for a quantitative count and kymographic registration of
salivary secretion in animals. *Fiziol.zhur.* 44 no.6:590-592 Je '58
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhiivotnykh Gosudar-
stvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii, Pltava.

(SALIVARY GLANDS, physiology,

secretion, appar. for quantitative & kymographic regist-
ration in animals (Rus))

KVASNITSKIY, A., akademik

Use artificial insemination also in swine breeding. Nauka i
pered.op.v sel'khoz. 9 no.11:46-48 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. AN USSR.

(Swine breeding) (Artificial insemination)

KVASNITSKIY, A. V.

"On some causes of embryonic death in farm animals."

report submitted to 5th Intl Cong, Animal Reproduction & Artificial Insemination, Trent, Italy, 6-13 Sep 64.

KVASNITSKIY, A.V. [Kvasnyts'kyi, O.V.]

Physiological analysis of embryonic mortality in farm animals.
Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 11 no.4:427-431 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Poltavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svinovodstva.

L 08538-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/IM/HW/EM
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AUTHOR: Kazakov, N. F. (Nikolayev); Kvasnitskiy, V. F.; Safonov, A. I.; Yermolayev, G. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Vacuum-diffusion bonding of the surfaces of EI602 nickel-base heat-resistant alloy

SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 1, 1966, 62-66

TOPIC TAGS: nickel base alloy, high temperature alloy, diffusion welding, alloy diffusion welding, alloy vacuum welding, vacuum welding technology/EI602 alloy

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been made to determine the optimum conditions for vacuum diffusion bonding of the surfaces of EI602 nickel-base heat-resistant alloy. The bonding was done at 1373, 1423, 1448 and 1473K under a specific pressure of 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0 and 3.5 kg/mm². The machined specimens were annealed in a vacuum of 10⁻⁴ tor. (1.3·10⁻² n/m²) at the bonding temperature for 3 min, pressed and held together for 6 min under a given pressure and then air cooled. The best results were obtained at bonding temperatures of 1423—1448K under a specific pressure of 2.5—3.0 kg/mm², a holding time of 6 min, and a vacuum of not less than 10⁻⁴ tor. The better the faying surface finish and the shorter the time between their machining and bonding, the higher was the bond strength. The bonds made under optimum conditions

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had a tensile strength of 72.0—76.2 kg/mm² and an elongation of 37.3—45.6% at room temperature; the corresponding figures at 1073K were 35 kg/mm² and 27%. All these indices corresponded or were close to those for the base metal. Diffusion bonding with intermediate nonmelting nickel inserts 0.1 mm thick was done at 1423K with a holding time of 6 min. The tensile strength of these bonds was 80% of the strength of the base metal at room temperature and 100% at 1073K. Annealing for 8 hr at the normal operating temperature of EI602 alloy (800C) did not affect the tensile strength and ductility of the joints. But the stress-rupture strength was appreciably lower than that of the joints without inserts. The mechanical properties of the joints with nickel inserts can be increased by decreasing the insert thickness. Thin melting foil and electrolytically or vacuum-evaporated intermediate films can be used to ensure satisfactory contact in low-pressure (about 1.0 kg/mm²) diffusion bonding of thin-sheet structures. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5103

Cord 212 *eg/r*

KVASNITSKIY, Ye.A., inzh.

Jointing the high-tensile wire. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.6:276-277
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Wire)

GAYDAROV, Yuriy Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KVASNITSKIY, Yevgeniy Alekseyevich, nauchn. sotr., inzh.; GODYNA, A.K., inzh., red.

[Bridge with prestressed steel girders joined with a reinforced-concrete slab] Most so stal'nykh predvaritel'no napriazhennymi balkami, ob"edinennymi s zhelezobetonnoi plitoy; opyt Kemerovskogo sovnarkhoza. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 34 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. Byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii inzhenernykh konstruktsey Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. 3. Laboratoriya inzhenernykh konstruktsey Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. (for Kvasnitskiy). (Novokuznets--Bridge construction)

GAYDAROV, Yu.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KVASNITSKIY, Ye.A., inzh.
KUZNETSOV, A.V., inzh.

Controlling stresses during the creation of prestressing in
steel elements. From. stroi. 39 no.7:40-45 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Stalinskoye otdeleniye Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for Gaydarov, Kvasnitskiy).
2. Trest Mostostroy-2 (for Kuznetsov).
(Stalinsk--Prestressed concrete)

GAYDAROV, Yu.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; KVASNITSKIY, Ye.A., inzh.

Using prestressed steel crane girders. Prom. stroi. 40
no.12:19-23 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Steel—Structural)
(Metallurgical plants—Equipment and supplies)

FEDOROV, N. T., KVASOV, A. A.

Physicists

"Physics. Textbook for medical students." Reviewed by N. T. Fedorov, A. A. Kvasov.
Usp. fiz. nauk 46 no. 2, 1952.

9: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952, UNCL.